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REMARKS

Introductory Comments:

Claims 1-27 were examined in the Office Action under reply and stand variously rejected under (1) 35 U.S.C. §102 (claims 1-5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14-25); and (2) 35 U.S.C. §103(a) (claims 1, 3 and 5-26). These rejections are respectfully traversed as discussed more fully below.

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the withdrawal of the previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

Overview of the Above Amendments:

Claims 1, 4 and 5 have been amended to recite the subject invention with greater particularity. These claims now recite that the polynucleotide is “isolated.” Additionally, claims 1 and 4 recite the E1E2 antigen “comprises an HCV E1 polypeptide and an HCV E2 polypeptide.” Applicants submit these amendments are appropriate as they place the application in condition for allowance and do not present subject matter that would require an additional search as the term “E1E2” antigen as used in the previous claims clearly encompassed antigens comprising both E1 and E2 polypeptides.

Support for these amendments can be found throughout the specification at, e.g., pages 12-13, bridging paragraph; page 3, lines 1-5; and page 18, lines 1-3. The foregoing amendments are made without prejudice, without intent to abandon any originally claimed subject matter, and without intent to acquiesce in any rejection of record. Applicants expressly reserve the right to file one or more continuing applications containing the unamended claims.

Rejections Over the Art:

Claims 1-5, 10, 14, 15 and 17-25 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Ishi et al., *Hepatology* (1998) 28:1117-1120 (“Ishi”). The Office argues:

The composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding an HCV E1E2 antigen of claim 1 reads on HCV particles. The subjects had administered to them the virus as shown by the antibody responses. While it is unfortunate that accidents happen, the subjects did have a composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding HCV E1E2 administered to them. The specification

does not define 'administer' but in the paragraph spanning pages 14-15 discusses nucleic acid immunization. There is nothing in that section that specifically limits the term 'administer.'

Office Action, page 3. However, applicants respectfully disagree.

As previously explained, Ishi studied antibody responses to HCV structural proteins in patients already infected with HCV virus. HCV virus was not "administered" to patients, as required by the claims. Applicants disagree with the Office's interpretation of the term "administering." This term is clearly understood in the art to mean purposeful delivery, as opposed to passive or accidental infection through contact with individuals or with blood of individuals infected with HCV.

It is seminal that "[i]n construing claims, the analytical focus must begin and remain centered on the language of the claims themselves, for it is that language that the patentee chose to use to 'particularly point[] out and distinctly claim[] the subject matter which the patentee regards as his invention.'" *Interactive Gift Express, Inc. v. Compuserve, Inc.*, 59 USPQ2d 1401, 1407 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (citing 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph). Thus, claim terms are to be given their ordinary and customary meaning unless it is apparent from the patent and the prosecution history that the inventor used the term in a manner having a different meaning.

Hoechst Celanese Corp. v. BP Chems. Ltd., 38 USPQ2d 1126, 1129 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

The ordinary and customary meaning of a claim term may be determined by reviewing a variety of sources. *Brookhill-Wilk 1, LLC v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.*, No. 02-1145 (Fed. Cir. June 27, 2003). Some of these sources include the claims themselves, see, *Process Control Corp. v. HydReclaim Corp.*, 52 USPQ2d 1029, 1033 (Fed. Cir. 1999), as well as dictionaries, encyclopedias and treatises. *Texas Digital Systems Inc. v. Telegenix Inc.*, 64 USPQ2d 1812, 1818 (Fed. Cir. 2002). In fact, very recent case law upholds the concept that dictionaries are to be considered before consulting the specification and prosecution history in order to arrive at the ordinary meaning of a claim term. *Intellectual Property Development, Inc. v. UA-Columbia Cablevision or Westchester, Inc.*, No. 02-1248 (Fed. Cir. July 21, 2003).

Thus, in order to evidence that the term "administering" is well known to include an active, purposeful delivery, applicants are appending excerpts from two dictionaries -- Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary and The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.

Meanings for the term “administer” found in Webster’s Dictionary include to dispense and to give remedially, as to give a dose of medicine. Definitions for the term “administer” in the Oxford Dictionary include to provide, apply. Thus, for this reason alone, the present claims distinguish over Ishi.

Nevertheless, solely in an effort to advance prosecution, applicants have amended claims 1, 4 and 5 to recite that the composition includes an “isolated” polynucleotide. Applicants’ specification explains that an isolated polynucleotide is a “nucleic acid molecule devoid, in whole or part, of sequences normally associated with it in nature; or a sequence, as it exists in nature, but having heterologous sequences in association therewith.” Thus, the fact that subjects were accidentally infected with HCV virus particles as described in Ishi does not anticipate the present method claims. Accordingly, this basis for rejection has been overcome and withdrawal thereof is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) over Forns et al., *Vaccine* (1999) 17:1992-2002 (“Forns”). The Office argues “Forns discloses a polynucleotide that encodes a E2 protein with and without P7 that can be used for eliciting an immune response to HCV E2.” Office Action, page 4. The Office further asserts that the nucleic acid of Forns, i.e., the polynucleotide encoding a fragment of E2, reads on a polynucleotide encoding an E1E2 antigen based on the definition of antigen in applicants’ specification. Applicants respectfully disagree.

In particular, a review of the specification demonstrates that applicants clearly intended the term “E1E2 antigen” to mean an antigen with both E1 and E2 polypeptides, and not a fragment of E1E2 that completely lacks E1 and includes only a fragment of E2, as interpreted by the Office. For example, at page 18, lines 1-3 the specification explains that an E2 polypeptide can be combined with an E1 polypeptide to form an E1E2 polypeptide.

Nevertheless, in an effort to advance prosecution, the claims now recite that the E1E2 antigen “comprises an HCV E1 polypeptide and an HCV E2 polypeptide.” Forns clearly does not administer a polynucleotide encoding an E1E2 antigen comprising an HCV E1 polypeptide and an HCV E2 polypeptide, as claimed. Thus, Forns also does not anticipate the claims and this basis for rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 3 and 5-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Forns. The Office asserts for the reasons discussed above that Forns teaches a method of eliciting an immune response against the antigens recited by applicants. However, as previously explained, Forns immunized mice with one of three different plasmids as follows: (1) a plasmid containing the entire sequence of the E2 and p7 genes (pE2); (2) a plasmid encoding a truncated form of the E2 protein targeted to the cell surface (pE2surf); and (3) a control plasmid lacking an HCV insert (pDisplay). Forns did not deliver a polynucleotide encoding the full-length E2 gene without the p7 gene, as claimed herein. Nor did Forns administer a polynucleotide encoding an E1E2 antigen comprising and E1 polypeptide and an E2 polypeptide, also as claimed. Moreover, Forns does not teach or suggest administering a polynucleotide that is produced intracellularly and not secreted when expressed in cells of the subject, as claimed. To reiterate, Forns specifically targeted the HCV E2 protein to the cell surface.

Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion to use antigens as claimed by applicants in methods to elicit an immune response. Applicants submit, therefore, that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 should also be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims define a patentable invention.


Accordingly, a Notice of Allowance is believed in order and is respectfully requested.

Please direct all further written communications in this application to:

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Respectfully submitted,

Date: 3/19/04

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The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English

First edited by

H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler

NINTH EDITION

Edited by

Della Thompson

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adiabatic

ide /eɪd/ suffix forming nouns (*decade*) (cf. **-AD**). [French *-ade* from Greek *-as-ada*]

ide /eɪd/ suffix forming nouns: 1 = **-ADE** (*brocade*). 2 a person concerned (*renegade*). [Spanish or Portuguese *-ado*, masc. form of *-ada*: see **-ADE**]

denine /ˈdɛnɪn/ *n.* a purine derivative found in all living tissue as a component base of DNA or RNA. [German *Adenin* from Greek *adēn* 'gland': see **-INE**]

denoids /ˈdɛnɔɪd/ *n.pl.* Med. a mass of enlarged lymphatic tissue between the back of the nose and the throat, often hindering speaking and breathing in the young. **adenoidal** /ˈnɔɪd(ə)/ *adj.* [Greek *adēn* 'gland' + **-OID**]

denoma /ˈdɛnəʊmə/ *n.* (*pl.* **adenomas** or **adenomata** /-mətə/) a glandlike benign tumour. [modern Latin from Greek *adēn* 'gland' + **-OMA**]

denosine /ˈdɛnəʊsɪn/ *n.* a nucleoside of adenine and ribose present in all living tissue in combined form. [**ADENINE** + **RIBOSE**]

adenosine triphosphate *n.* a nucleotide important in living cells, whose breakdown to the diphosphate provides energy for physiological processes (abbr. **ATP**).

dept *adj.* & *n.* **adj.** /ˈdɛpt/ (foll. by *at*, *in*) thoroughly proficient. **n.** /ˈdɛpt/ a skilled performer, an expert. **adeptly** *adv.* **adeptness** *n.* [Latin *adeptus*, past part. of *adipisci* 'attain']

adequate /ˈædɪkwət/ *adj.* 1 sufficient, satisfactory (often with the implication of being barely so). 2 (foll. by *to*) proportionate. 3 barely sufficient. **adequacy** *n.* **adequately** *adv.* [Latin *adaequatus*, past part. of *adaequare* 'make equal' (as *AD*, *aequus* 'equal')]

deux /ɑːˈdɔː/ French *a* *adv.* & *adj.* 1 for two. 2 between two. [French]

ad fin. /ˈæd ˈfɪn/ *abbr.* at or near the end. [Latin *ad finem*]

adhere /əˈdɪə/ *v.intr.* 1 (usu. foll. by *to*) (of a substance) stick fast to a surface, another substance, etc. 2 (foll. by *to*) behave according to; follow in detail (*adhered to our plan*). 3 (foll. by *to*) give support or allegiance to. [French *adhérer* or Latin *adhaerere* (as *AD*, *haerere* 'stick')]

adherent /əˈdɪər(ə)nt/ *n.* & *adj.* **n.** 1 a supporter of a party, person, etc. 2 a devotee of an activity. **adj.** (foll. by *to*) faithfully observing a rule etc. 2 (often foll. by *to*) (of a substance) sticking fast. **adherence** *n.* [French *adhérent* (as **ADHERE**)]

Usage See Usage Note at **ADHESION**.

adhesion /əˈdɪʒ(ə)n/ *n.* 1 the act or process of adhering. 2 the capacity of a substance to stick fast. *Med.* an abnormal union of surfaces due to inflammation or injury. 4 the maintenance of contact between the wheels of a vehicle and the road. 5 the giving of support or allegiance. [French *adhésion* from Latin *adhaesio* (as **ADHERE**)]

Usage Adhesion is more common in physical senses (e.g. *The glue has good adhesion*), with *adherence* used in abstract senses (e.g. *adherence to principles*).

adhesive /əˈdɪzɪv/ *adj.* & *n.* **adj.** sticking, enabling surfaces or substances to adhere to another. **n.** an adhesive substance, esp. one used to stick other substances together. **adhesively** *adv.* **adhesiveness** *n.* [French *adhésif* (as **ADHERE**)]

adhibit /əˈdɪbɪt/ *v.tr.* (adhibited, adhibiting) 1 apply or administer (a remedy). **adhibitor** /ˈædɪbɪt(ə)r/ *n.* [Latin *adhibere* *adhibit*: (as *AD*, *habere* 'have')]

ad hoc /ˈhɒk/ *adv.* & *adj.* for a particular (usually exclusive) purpose (*an ad hoc appointment*). [Latin *ad hoc* 'for this']

ad hominem /ˈæd ˈhɒmɪnəm/ *adv.* & *adj.* 1 relating to or associated with a particular person. 2 (of an argument) appealing to the emotions and not to reason. [Latin *ad hominem* 'to the person']

adiabatic /ˌeɪdɪəˈbætɪk/ *adj.* & *n.* **Physics** **adj.** impassable to heat. 2 occurring without heat entering or leaving the system. **n.** a curve or formula for adiabatic phenomena. **adiabatically** *adv.* [Greek *adiabatos* 'impassable' (as *AD*, *diabainō* 'pass')]

adieu

adieu /əˈdjuː/ *int.* & *n.* **int.** goodbye. **n.** (*pl.* **adieux** or **adieux** /əˈdjuːz/) a goodbye. [Middle English from Old French, from *à* 'to' + *Dieu* 'God']

ad infinitum /ˈæd ɪnˈfɪnɪtəm/ *adv.* without limit; for ever. [Latin, = to infinity]

ad interim /ˈæd ɪntərɪm/ *adv.* & *adj.* for the meantime. [Latin]

adios /ˈædɪos/ *int.* goodbye. [Spanish *adiós*, from *a* 'to' + *Dios* 'God']

adipocere /ˈædɪp(ə)ʃɪə/ *n.* a greyish fatty or soapy substance generated in dead bodies, subjected to moisture. [French *adipocire*, from Latin *adeps adipis* 'fat' + French *cire* 'wax' from Latin *cera*]

adipose /ˈædɪpəs/ *n.* **adj.** of or characterized by fat, esp. as stored in the body tissues; fatty. **adiposity** /ˈædɪp(ə)sɪti/ *n.* [modern Latin *adiposus* from *adeps adipis* 'fat']

aditus /ˈædɪtəs/ *n.* 1 a horizontal entrance or passage in a mine. 2 a means of approach. [Latin *aditus* (as *AD*, *itus* from *ire* 'go')]

Adivasi /ˈædɪvəsi/ *n.* (*pl.* **Adivasias**) a member of the aboriginal tribal peoples of India. [Hindi *ādivāsī* 'original inhabitant']

Adj. /ˈædʒ/ *abbr.* (preceding a name) **Adjutant**.

adjacent /əˈdʒeɪs(ə)nt/ *adj.* (often foll. by *to*) lying near or adjoining. **adjacency** *n.* [Middle English from Latin *adjacere* (as *AD*, *jacere* 'lie')]

adjective /ˈædʒɪktɪv/ *n.* & *adj.* **n.** a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify it or describe it. **adj.** additional; not standing by itself, dependent. **adjectival** /ˈædʒɪktɪv(ə)l/ *adj.* **adjectivally** /ˈædʒɪktɪv(ə)li/ *adv.* [Middle English from Old French *adjectif* 'ive', ultimately from Latin *adjective* 'throw to, add attribute' in the phrase *nomen adjectivus* 'attributive noun' (as *AD*, *jacere* 'throw')]

adjoin /əˈdʒɔɪn/ *v.tr.* 1 be next to and joined with. 2 **archaic** 'to join'. [Middle English via Old French *adjoindre* from Latin *adungere* *adjoinct*: (as *AD*, *ungere* 'join')]

adjourn /əˈdʒɔɪn/ *v.* 1 *tr.* a put off, postpone. b break off (a meeting, discussion, etc.) with the intention of resuming later. 2 *intr.* of persons at a meeting: a break off proceedings and disperse. b (foll. by *to*) transfer the meeting to another place. [Middle English from Old French *adjoindre* (as *AD*, *journ* 'day', ultimately from Latin *diurnus* 'daily'), cf. **JOURNAL**, **JOURNEY**]

adjournment /əˈdʒɔɪnm(ə)nt/ *n.* adjourning or being adjourned.

adjournment debate *n.* *Brit.* a debate in the House of Commons on the motion that the House be adjourned, as an opportunity for raising various matters.

adjudge /əˈdʒʌdʒ/ *v.* 1 adjudicate (a matter). 2 (often foll. by *as*) (foll. by *to*) award judicially. 4 **archaic** 'to judge'. [Middle English from Old French *adjuer* from Latin *adjuvare* 'see **ADJUDICATE**']

adjudge /əˈdʒʌdʒ/ *v.* 1 *intr.* act as judge in a court of law, etc. 2 *tr.* a decide (a claim, etc.). b (foll. by *to*) 'be adjudicated to be bankrupt'. [Middle English from Old French *adjuer* from Latin *adjuvare* 'see **ADJUDICATE**']

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17

administration

oath: **adjuration** /ˈædʒʊəreɪ(ə)n/ *n.* **adjuratory** /-r(ə)ri/ *adj.* [Middle English from Latin *adjurare* (as *AD*, *jurare* 'swear') in Late Latin sense 'put a person to an oath']

adjust /əˈdʒʌst/ *v.* 1 *tr.* a arrange; put in the correct order or position. b regulate, esp. by a small amount. 2 *tr.* (usu. foll. by *to*) make suitable. 3 *tr.* harmonize (discrepancies). 4 *tr.* assess (loss or damages). 5 *intr.* (usu. foll. by *to*) make oneself suited to; become familiar with (*adjust to one's surroundings*). **adjustable** *adj.* **adjustability** /-bɪlɪti/ *n.* **adjuster** *n.* **adjustment** *n.* [French *ajuster* from Old French *ajoster*, ultimately from Latin *juxta* 'near']

adjutant /ˈædʒʊt(ə)nt/ *n.* 1 *a* *Mil.* an officer who assists superior officers by communicating orders, conducting correspondence, etc. b an assistant. 2 (in full **adjutant bird**) a large black and white S. Asian stork of the genus *Leptoptilos*. **adjutary** *n.* [Latin *adjutare*, frequentative of *adjuvare*: see **ADJUVANT**]

Adjutant General *n.* (*pl.* **Adjutant Generals**) a high-ranking army administrative officer.

adjuvant /ˈædʒʊv(ə)nt/ *adj.* & *n.* **adj.** 1 helpful, auxiliary. 2 *Med.* (of therapy) applied after initial treatment for cancer, esp. to suppress secondary tumour formation. **n.** 1 an adjuvant person or thing. 2 *Med.* a substance which enhances the body's immune response to an antigen. [French *adjuvant* or Latin *adjuvare* (as *AD*, *juvare* 'help')]

Adlerian /ˈædliəriən/ *adj.* of or relating to A. Adler, Austrian psychologist, d. 1937, or his system of psychology.

ad lib /ˈæd ˈlɪb/ *v.* *adj.*, *adv.* & *n.* **v.intr.** (ad libbed, ad libbing) speak or perform without formal preparation; improvise. **adj.** improvised. **adv.** as one pleases; to any desired extent. **n.** something spoken or played extempore. [abbreviation of **AD LIBITUM**]

ad libitum /ˈæd ˈlɪbɪtəm/ *adv.* = **AD LIB** *adv.* [Latin, = according to pleasure]

ad litem /ˈæd ˈlɪtəm/ *adj.* (of a guardian etc.) appointed for a lawsuit. [Latin]

Adm. *abbr.* (preceding a name) **Admiral**.

adman /ˈædmən/ *n.* (*pl.* **admen**) *colloq.* a person who produces advertisements commercially.

admass /ˈædməs/ *n.* esp. *Brit.* the section of the community that is regarded as readily influenced by advertising and mass communication.

admeasure /ˈædmɛʒə/ *v.tr.* *archaic* apportion; assign in due shares. **admeasurement** *n.* [Middle English via Old French *amesurer* from medieval Latin *admensurare* (as *AD*, *measure*)]

admin /ˈædmɪn/ *n.* *Brit. colloq.* administration. [abbreviation]

adminicle /ˈædmɪnɪk(ə)l/ *n.* 1 a thing that helps. 2 (in Scottish law) collateral evidence of the contents of a missing document. **adminicular** /ˈædmɪnɪkjʊlə/ *adj.* [Latin *adminiculum* 'prop']

administer /ədˈmɪnɪstə/ *v.* 1 *tr.* attend to the running of (business affairs etc.); manage. 2 *tr.* a be responsible for the implementation of (the law; justice, punishment, etc.). b *Eccles.* give out, or perform the rites of (a sacrament). c (usu. foll. by *to*) direct the taking of (an oath). 3 *tr.* a provide, apply (a remedy). b give, deliver (a rebuke). 4 *intr.* act as administrator. **administrable** *adj.* [Middle English via Old French *amministrer* from Latin *administrare* (as *AD*, *ministrare*)]

administrate /ədˈmɪnɪstreɪt/ *v.tr.* & *intr.* administer (esp. business affairs); act as an administrator. [Latin *administrare* (as **ADMINISTER**)]

administration /ədˈmɪnɪstreɪ(ə)n/ *n.* 1 a management of a business; institution, etc. b (prec. by *the*) *N. Amer.* the people responsible for this, regarded collectively. 2 the management of public affairs; government. 3 the government in power; the ministry. 4 *N. Amer.* the term of office of a political leader or government. 5 (**Administration**) (in the US) a government agency (the Food and Drug Administration). 6 *Law* the management

i cosy i: see ɒ hot ɔ: saw ʌ run ʊ put

ʊd ʌ dʌɪ ʃəʊ no: ɪə near ɔɪ boy ʊə poor ʌɪ fire ʌʊə sour (see over for consonants)



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Dictionary

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brous tissue resulting from an inflammation exerted between the surfaces of
 1: tending to remain in association or cause adherence 3: prey
 y adv — ad-hesive-ness *n*
 substance (as glue or cement) 2: a
 ick

PERFECT BINDING — ad-hesive-bound
 : coated on one side with an adhesive
 ng wounds
 10k\ adv [L, for this] (1659): for the
 10k\ without consideration of wider applica-

med with a particular end or purpose
 ce) b: formed or used for specific or
 id hoc solutions) 2: fashioned from
 le; IMPROVISED (large ad hoc parades
 off)
 n, -nəm\ adj [NL, lit., to the man]
 n's feelings or prejudices rather than
 an attack on an opponent's character
 intentions
 ad hominem manner (was arguing ad

adj [Gk *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *a-*
 ein to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to
 occurring without loss or gain of heat
 -adi-*abati*-cal-ly \-i-k(ə)-lē\ adv
 r adieux \-d(y)üz\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. *a*
 us — more at DEITY] (14c): FAREWELL

also \-əd\ adv or adj [L] (1610): with-
 m\ adv [L] (1787): for the intervening

erving ad interim
 idios, fr. *a* (fr. *L ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. *L*
 arewell
 diposus, fr. *L adip-*, *adeps* fat, fr. Gk
 (1743): of or relating to animal fat;
 1-*pas*-at-ē\ *n*
 tive tissue in which fat is stored and
 droplets of fat
 h, fr. *aditus*, pp. of *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-*
 502): a nearly horizontal passage from

ies (1646) 1: something that is adja-
 bending adjacent: CONTIGUITY
 r, MF or L; MF, fr. *L adjacent-*, *adja-*
 r, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to *L jacere*
 1 a: not distant: NEARBY (the city
 common endpoint or border (~ lots)
 mediately preceding or following 2 of
 ad one side in common — ad-jacent-ly

IGUOUS, JUXTAPOSED mean being in close
 may not imply contact but always im-
 the same kind in between; ADJOINING
 touching at some point or line; CONTIG-
 in all or most of one side; JUXTAPOSED
 so as to permit comparison and con-

797) 1: ADJECTIVE 2: characterized
 ctively \-və-lē\ adv
 v\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *adjectif*,
 pp. of *adjective* to throw to, fr. *ad-* +
 (14c) 1: of, relating to, or functioning
 2: not standing by itself: DEPENDENT
 iordant (~ dyes) 4: PROCEDURAL (~

ging to one of the major form classes in
 id typically serving as a modifier of a
 thing named, to indicate its quantity or
 distinct from something else
 nen, fr. MF *adjoindre*, fr. *L adjungere*,
 e at YOKE] v (14c) 1: to add or attach
 in contact with ~ vi: to be close to or

or bounding at a point or line *syn* see
 of *adjoindre* to adjoin] (ca. 1909): the
 ach element is replaced by its cofactor
 ren, fr. MF *ajourner*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) +
 (14c): to suspend indefinitely or until
 o suspend a session to another time or
 ve to another place
 1: the act of adjourning 2: the state

judging [ME *ajugen*, fr. MF *ajugier*, fr.
 to judge — more at JUDGE] (14c) 1
 a judge: ADJUDICATE b: to pronounce
 SENTENCE, CONDEMN 3: to hold or pro-
 ook a success) 4: to award or grant
 sy
 at-ed; -cat-ing v (1775): to settle judi-
 — ad-judi-cative \-kāt-iv-, -kōt-\ adj —

n\ n [F or LL; F, fr. LL *adjudicatio*, fr.
 e] (1691) 1: the act or process of adju-
 dicating or sentence b: a decree in bank-
 d-i-kə-, -tōr-, -tōr-\ adj

ad-junct \-aj-əŋ(k)t\ *n* [L *adjunctum*, fr. neut. of *adjunctus*, pp. of *ad-*
jungere] (1588) 1: something joined or added to another thing but
 not essentially a part of it 2: a word or word group that qualifies or
 completes the meaning of another word or other words and is not itself
 a main structural element in its sentence 3: an associate or assistant

of another — ad-junctive \-aj-əŋ(k)-t-iv-, -t-iv-\ adj
 ad-junct adj (1595) 1: added or joined as an accompanying object or
 circumstance 2: attached in a subordinate or temporary capacity to a
 staff (an ~ psychiatrist) — ad-junct-ly \-aj-əŋ(k)-lē-, -t-iv-\ adv
 ad-junction \-aj-əŋ(k)-shən\ *n* (1618) the act or process of adjoining
 ad-junction \-aj-əŋ(k)-shən\ *n* (1611) 1: a solemn oath 2: an earnest
 urging or advising — ad-jur-a-to-ry \-jūr-ə-, -tōr-, -tōr-\ adj

ad-jure \-jū(ə)r\ v; ad-jured; ad-jur-ing [ME *adjuren*, fr. MF & L; MF
ajurer, fr. *L adjurare*, fr. *ad-* + *jurare* to swear — more at JURY] (14c)
 1: to command solemnly under or as if under oath or penalty of a
 curse 2: to urge or advise earnestly *syn* see BEG
 ad-just \-jəst\ v [ME *ajusten*, fr. MF *ajuster* to gauge, adjust, fr. *a-* (fr.
L ad-) + *juste* right, exact — more at JUST] v (14c) 1 a: to bring to
 a more satisfactory state: (1) SETTLE, RESOLVE (2) RECTIFY b: to
 make correspondent or conformable: ADAPT c: to bring the parts of
 to a true, or more effective relative position (~ a carburetor) 2: to
 reduce to a system: REGULATE 3: to determine the amount to be paid
 under an insurance policy in settlement of (a loss) ~ vi 1: to adapt
 or conform oneself (as to climate, food, or new working hours) 2: to
 achieve mental and behavioral balance between one's own needs and
 the demands of others *syn* see ADAPT — ad-just-abil-ty \-jəs-tə-bil-
 -t-ē\ *n* — ad-just-able \-jəs-tə-bəl\ adj — ad-justive \-jəs-t-iv\ adj

ad-just-ed adj (1674) 1: accommodated to suit a particular set of cir-
 cumstances or requirements 2: having achieved a harmonious rela-
 tionship with the environment or with other individuals (a well-
 adjusted schoolchild)

ad-just-er also ad-just-or \-jəs-tər\ *n* (1673): one that adjusts; esp.: an
 insurance agent who investigates personal or property damage and
 makes estimates for effecting settlements

ad-just-ment \-jəs(t)-mənt\ *n* (1644) 1: the act or process of adjust-
 ing 2: a settlement of a claim or debt in a case in which the amount
 involved is uncertain or in which full payment is not made 3: the
 state of being adjusted 4: a means (as a mechanism) by which things
 are adjusted one to another 5: a correction or modification to reflect
 actual conditions — ad-just-men-tal \-jəs(t)-mənt-əl-, -aj-əs(t)-\ adj
 ad-just-ment \-aj-əŋ(k)-mənt\ *n* (1775): the office or rank of an adjutant
 ad-ju-tant \-aj-əŋ(k)-ənt\ *n* (L *adjutant*, *adjutus*, pp. of *adjuvare* to help
 — more at AID] (1600) 1: a staff officer in the army, air force, or
 marine corps who assists the commanding officer and is responsible
 esp. for correspondence 2: one who helps: ASSISTANT

ad-ju-tant general *n* pl adjutants general (1645) 1: the chief adminis-
 trative officer of an army who is responsible esp. for the administration
 and preservation of personnel records 2: the chief administrative
 officer of a major military unit (as a division or corps)

ad-ju-vant \-aj-ə-vənt\ adj [F or L; F, fr. *L adjuvans*, pp. of
adjuvare to aid — more at AID] (1574): serving to aid or contribute
 to: AUXILIARY

ad-ju-vant *n* (1609): one that helps or facilitates: as a: an ingredient (as
 in a prescription or a solution) that modifies the action of the principal
 ingredient b: something (as a drug or method) that enhances the effec-
 tiveness of medical treatment

Ad-ler-ian \-əd-lir-ē-ən-, -əd-\ adj [Alfred Adler] (1933): of, relating to,
 or being a theory and technique of psychotherapy emphasizing the
 importance of feelings of inferiority, a will to power, and overcompensa-
 tion in neurotic processes

ad-lib \-əd-lib\ v; ad-libbed; ad-lib-bing [ad lib] v (1919): to deliver
 spontaneously ~ vi: to improvise esp. lines or a speech — ad-lib *n*
 ad-lib adj (1935): spoken, composed, or performed without prepara-
 tion

ad lib adv [NL *ad libitum*] (ca. 1811) 1: in accordance with one's
 wishes 2: without restraint or limit

ad-lib-ity \-əd-lib-ə-tē\ *n* [ad lib + *ity*] [NL, in accordance with desire]
 (1610): AD LIB (rats fed *ad libitum*)

ad libitum adj (1679): omissible according to a performer's wishes —
 used as a direction in music; compare OBLIGATO
 ad-man \-əd-mən\ *n* (1909): one who writes, solicits, or places adver-
 tisements

ad-mass \-əd-mas\ adj [advertising + *mass*] chiefly Brit (1955): of,
 relating to, or characteristic of a society that devotes itself chiefly to the
 production, promotion, and consumption of material goods
 ad-measure \-əd-mezh-ər-, -mə-zhər\ v; -sured; -sur-ing [ME *amesuren*,
 fr. MF *amesurer*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *mesurare* to measure] (14c): to
 determine the proper share of: APPORTION

ad-measure-ment \-əd-mezh-ər-mənt-, -mə-zhər-\ *n* (1598) 1: determina-
 tion and apportionment of shares 2: determination or comparison of
 dimensions 3: DIMENSIONS, SIZE

Ad-me-tus \-əd-mēt-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Admetos*]: a king of Phaeae who was
 saved by Apollo from his fated death when his wife Alcestis offers to
 die in his place

ad-min-is-ter \-əd-min-ə-stər\ v; ad-min-is-tered; ad-min-is-ter-ing
 \-st(ə)-r-ŋ\ [ME *administren*, fr. MF *administrare*, fr. *L administrare*, fr.
ad- + *ministrare* to serve, fr. *minister* servant — more at MINISTER] v
 (14c) 1: to manage or supervise the execution, use, or conduct of (~
 a trust fund) 2 a: to mete out: DISPENSE (~ punishment) b: to
 give: ritually (~ the last rites) c: to give remedially (~ a dose of
 medicine) ~ vi 1: to perform the office of administrator 2: to
 furnish a benefit: MINISTER (~ to his ailing friend) 3: to manage
 affairs *syn* see EXECUTE — ad-min-is-tra-ble \-strə-bəl\ adj — ad-min-

-is-trant \-strənt\ *n*
 ad-min-is-trate \-strāt\ v; -trated; -trating [L *administratus*, pp. of
administrare] (1651): ADMINISTER

ad-min-is-tration \-əd-min-ə-strā-shən-, -trā-shən\ *n* (14c) 1: the act or
 process of administering 2: performance of executive duties: MAN-
 AGEMENT 3: the execution of public affairs as distinguished from
 policy-making 4 a: a body of persons who administer b cap: a
 group constituting the political executive in a presidential government
 c: a governmental agency or board 5: the term of office of an ad-
 ministrative officer or body — ad-min-is-tration-al \-shənəl-, -shən-əl\
 adj — ad-min-is-tration-ist \-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*

ad-min-is-tra-tive \-əd-min-ə-strā-t-iv-, -strāt-iv\ adj (1731): of or relating
 to administration or an administration: EXECUTIVE — ad-min-is-tra-
 tive-ly adv

administrative county *n* (1949): a British local administrative unit
 often not coincident with an older county

administrative law *n* (ca. 1892): law dealing with the establishment,
 duties, and powers of and available remedies against authorized agencies
 in the executive branch of the government

ad-min-is-tra-tor \-əd-min-ə-strāt-ər-, -strā-t(ə)r\ *n* (15c) 1: a person
 legally vested with the right of administration of an estate 2 a: one
 that administers esp. business, school, or governmental affairs b: a
 priest appointed to administer a diocese or parish temporarily

ad-min-is-tra-trix \-min-ə-strā-triks\ *n*, pl -tra-tri-ces \-strā-trā-sēz\
 [NL] (1626): a woman administrator esp. of an estate

ad-mi-ra-ble \-əd-m(ə)-rə-bəl\ adj (15c) 1: deserving the highest es-
 teem: EXCELLENT 2 obs: exciting wonder: SURPRISING — ad-mi-ra-
 bil-ity \-əd-m(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — ad-mi-ra-ble-ness \-əd-m(ə)-rə-bəl-
 -nəs\ *n* — ad-mi-ra-bly \-lə\ adv

ad-mi-ral \-əd-m(ə)-rəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *amiral* admiral & ML *admiralis*
emir, *admirallus* admiral, fr. Ar *amir-al* commander of the (as in *amir-
 al-bahr* commander of the sea)] (15c) 1 *archaic*: the commander in
 chief of a navy 2 a: FLAG OFFICER b: a commissioned officer in the
 navy or coast guard who ranks above a vice admiral and whose insignia
 is four stars — compare GENERAL 3 *archaic*: FLAGSHIP 4: any of
 several brightly colored butterflies (family Nymphalidae)

ad-mi-ral-ty \-əd-m(ə)-rəl-tē\ *n* (15c) the highest-ranking officer of the British
 navy

ad-mi-ral-ty \-əd-m(ə)-rəl-tē\ *n* (15c) 1 *cap*: the executive department
 or officers formerly having general authority over British naval affairs
 2: the court having jurisdiction of maritime questions; also: the sys-
 tem of law administered by admiralty courts

Admiralty mile *n* (ca. 1903): NAUTICAL MILE

ad-mi-ra-tion \-əd-mə-rā-shən\ *n* (15c) 1 *archaic*: WONDER 2: an
 object of esteem 3 a: a feeling of delighted or astonished approbation
 b: the act or process of regarding with admiration

ad-mi-re \-əd-m(ə)r\ v; ad-mired; ad-mir-ing [MF *admirer*, fr. *L ad-*
mirari, fr. *ad-* + *mirari* to wonder — more at SMILE] (1590) 1 *archaic*
 : to marvel at 2: to regard with admiration 3: to think highly of
 often in a somewhat impersonal manner (~ a man's capacity for work)
syn see REGARD — ad-mir-er *n* — ad-mir-ing-ly \-m(ə)-r-ŋ-lē\ adv

ad-mis-si-ble \-əd-mis-ə-bəl-, -əd\ adj [F, fr. ML *admissibilis*, fr. *L admis-*
sus, pp. of *admittere*] (1611) 1: capable of being allowed or conceded
 : PERMISSIBLE (behavior that was hardly ~) 2: capable or worthy of
 being admitted (foreign products ~ to a domestic market) — ad-mis-si-
 bil-ity \-mis-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*

ad-mis-sion \-əd-mish-ən-, -əd-\ *n* (15c) 1 a: the act or process of ad-
 mitting b: the state or privilege of being admitted c: a fee paid at
 or for admission 2 a: the granting of an argument or position not
 fully proved b: acknowledgment that a fact or statement is true *syn*
 see ADMITTANCE — ad-mis-sive \-mis-iv\ adj

ad-mit \-əd-mit-, -əd\ v; ad-mit-ting; ad-mit-ting [ME *admiten*, fr. *L ad-*
mittere, fr. *ad-* + *mittere* to send] v (15c) 1 a: to allow scope for:
 PERMIT b: to concede as true or valid (compelled to ~ his failure)
 2: to allow entry (as to a place, fellowship, or privilege) (each ticket
 ~s two persons) (admitted to the university) ~ vi 1: to give en-
 trance or access 2 a: ALLOW, PERMIT (this order ~s of two interpre-
 tations) b: to make acknowledgment — used with to *syn* see AC-
 KNOWLEDGE — ad-mit-ting-ly \-mit-ŋ-lē\ adv

ad-mit-tance \-əd-mit-əns-, -əd-\ *n* (1593) 1: permission to enter a
 place: ENTRANCE 2: the reciprocal of the impedance of a circuit
syn ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION mean permitted entrance, ADMITTANCE is
 usu. applied to mere physical entrance to a locality or a building;
 ADMISSION applies to entrance or formal acceptance (as into a club)
 that carries with it rights, privileges, standing, or membership

ad-mix \-əd-miks\ v [back-formation fr. obs. *admixt* mingled (with), fr.
 ME, fr. *L admixtus*] (15c): MINGLE, BLEND

ad-mix-ture \-əd-miks-čər\ *n* [L *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere* to mix
 with, fr. *ad-* + *miscere* to mix — more at MIX] (1605) 1 a: the act of
 mixing b: the fact of being mixed 2 a: something added by mix-
 ing b: a product of mixing: MIXTURE

ad-mon-ish \-əd-mān-ish\ v [ME *admonesten*, fr. MF *admonester*, fr.
 assumed) VL *admonestare*, alter. of *L admonere* to warn, fr. *ad-* +
monere to warn — more at MENTAL] (14c) 1 a: to indicate duties or
 obligations to b: to express warning or disapproval to esp. in a gen-
 tle, earnest, or solicitous manner 2: to give friendly earnest advice or
 encouragement to: *syn* see REPROVE — ad-mon-ish-er *n* — ad-mon-ish-
 ing-ly \-ish-ŋ-lē\ adv — ad-mon-ish-ment \-mənt\ *n*

ad-mo-ni-tion \-əd-mā-nish-ən\ *n* [ME *amonicioun*, fr. MF *amonition*, fr.
L admonition, *admonitio*, fr. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonere*] (14c) 1
 : gentle or friendly reproof 2: counsel or warning against fault or
 oversight

ad-mo-ni-to-ry \-əd-mān-ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ adj (1594): expressing admoni-
 tion: WARNING — ad-mo-ni-to-ry-ly \-mān-ə-tōr-ē-lē-, -tōr-\ adv
 ad-na-te \-əd-nāt\ adj [L *adgnatus*, pp. of *adgnasci* to grow on, fr. *ad-* +
nasci to be born — more at NATION] (1661): grown to a usu: unlike
 part esp. along a margin (a calyx ~ to the ovary) — ad-na-tion \-əd-nā-
 shən\ *n*

ad nau-se-am \-əd-nō-zē-əm also -əm\ adv [L] (1647): to a sickening
 degree

ad-nexa \-əd-nek-sə\ *n* pl [NL, fr. *L annexa*, neut. pl. of *annexus*, pp. of
annectere to bind to — more at ANNEX] (1899): conjoined, subordi-
 nate, or associated anatomic parts; specif: the temporary structures
 and esp. the embryonic membranes of the embryo — ad-nex-al \-səl\
 adj

ado \-ə-dū\ *n* [ME, fr. *at do*, fr. *at* + *don*, *do* to do] (14c) 1: fussy
 bustling excitement: TO-DO 2: time-wasting bother over trivial de-
 tails (wrote the paper without further ~) 3: TROUBLE, DIFFICULTY

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot, cart
 \ə\ ouch \ch\ chin \t\ bet \ē\ easy \ē\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job
 \ŋ\ sing \ŋ\ go \ŋ\ law \ŋ\ boy: \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ə, k, p, æ, ū, ē, see Guide to Pronunciation